The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, RFIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1818. New Series, No. 42.

Now in the Press,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED BY

R. Patterson and Lambin, Pittsburgh, and M. Carey and Son, Philadelphia,

A TREATISE OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY ROBERT PATTERSON,

Late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of Pennsylvania.

THIS System was used for more than thirty years, in the instruction of the younger classes in the Mathematical Department of the University, and has now, at the solicitation of the publishers, been revised, enlarged and prepared for the press, by the author. It has been thought proper to divide it into two parts, to be bound or sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may require. The FIRST will comprehend all those parts of arithmetic that are usually taught, or necessary to be taught, in common elementary schools; Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, both simple and compound; Reduction, Single and Compound Proportion, Fractions Vulgar and Decimal, Simple Interest, Equation of payments, Barter, Loss and Gain, Practice, Tare and Trett, Fellowship, Alligation and Exchange.

The SECOND will contain the higher parts of arithmetic, such as, Extraction of Roots, Progressions, the doctrine and arithmetic of Logarithms, Compound Interest, Annuties, both at simple and compound interest, the doctrine of Probabilities or Chances, Position or Trial, and Error, &c. with the application of arithmetic, in considerable detail, to the solution of problems in the most interesting parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Each case or problem, under the several general heads, has been carefully illustrated by explanatory examples, worked out at large; and these are followed by a sufficient number of appropriate examples for exercise—generally, of such a nature as will most frequently occur in *real practice*; and in which every thing that might *puzzle* rather than *improve* the student, has been sedulously avoided.

To save unnecessary trouble to the teacher, and afford satisfaction to the student, the answers of all the examples and questions for the practice of the student, amounting to several hundreds, with occasional elucidations when judged necessary will be inserted at the end of each part.

October 2. 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditoni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Please of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of October inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title interest and claim of Benjamin South, of, in an to one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate near Middleton in Moon Township, bounded by the Ohio River & by lands of Robert Vance and others, on which is erected a small house & barn, and about thirty acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin South, at the suit of Beatty and Gilland.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, All the right title interest and claim of James Fulton, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No. 47 in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit. Bounded on the Southwest by Irwin Street, on the Northwest by ground of ——Gibson, on the Northeast by the line of Lot No. 48, and on the Southeast by ground now or late of John, Samuel and William Ringan, containing in front on Irwin Street fourteen feet and extending back to the line of Lot No. 48 sixty feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story frame house, subject to a ground rent of twenty eight dollars per annum.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Fulton, at the suit of Andrew Scott, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheff.*

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Notice.

I HEREBY warn all persons from trusting or dealing with my wife JANE on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and positively declare all bargains executed by her respecting my property as not valid. All persons are therefore requested to attend to this notice.

EDWARD M'CRAY.

Robinson Township,
Washington County, October 2.

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Granville Bank Notes.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Shaving Soap,

FOR SALE, FOR GRANVILLE BANK NOTES,

BY

R. BOWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.——4w

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. / WM. ROBINSON, Jr. — *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

PIANO-FORTES.

THE subscriber has received a small consignment of PIANO-FORTES from the celebrated manufactory of J. A. & W. GEIB, New-York, which he offers for sale at his store in Wood street—They having been examined by professors in this city, and pronounced of superior quality, he feels a confidence in recommending them as very worthy the attention of those ladies and gentlemen who may be in want of Piano-fortes.

CARLES L. VOLZ.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 61aw

ALLEN'S PRIZE LIST.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING

No.	*4342	first drawn, a prize of			$10,000
	*8356	5914			1000
	*6673	4540			1000
	*0919	14136			1000
	*8067	14508			1000
	*1828	4879	14109		1000
	*12513	3874			500
	*12248	4497	4360	4522	500
	*14765				
	*137				
	*3799				
	*11351				
	*12077				
	*7012				100 DOLLARS.
	*991				
	*7789				
	*2486				
	*1794				
	*3366				
	*2731				
	*4087				
	*6814				

*All sold at ALLEN'S Lucky Office.

Will draw again September 29.

Whole Tickets $40 | Eighths $5
Halves 20 | Sixteenths 2 50

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

Corner of Front and Market streets Pittsburgh

Where a premium of ONE per cent in Spanish milled dollars will be paid for SMALL SPECIE CHANGE under 20 cents for any amount not exceeding $500.

October 2.

Five Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John Means two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of September, TWO HORSES—one Black, about 9 years old past, shod all round, about 14½ hands high and a natural trotter. The other, a brown or mouse colour, 7 years old, shod all round, about 15 hands high and a natural trotter. If strayed, the above reward will be given upon their delivery to John Means, with all reasonable charges—if stolen, 20 Dollars will be given for the horses and thief.

RALSEMAN CONE.

October 2.

Water Proof Hats.

WILLIAM P. HAMER, of the city of Washington, makes Water proof HATS in a very superior manner. These hats are made of the same materials as others: the only difference consists in the stiffening, which renders them water proof. They are perfectly elastic; will resist water, though immersed in it 48 hours and maintain their true shape. They will wear 2 or 3 years without requiring the aid of the hatter. The terms of sale for wholesale orders, are cash for good acceptances, at reasonable dates.

Washington City, Aug. 28 1818.——6

Washington and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Company for making a Turnpike Road from the borough of Washington to Pittsburgh, are required to pay to the treasurer two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock by them respectively held, on or before the second day of November next, and the Commissioners who took in subscriptions for said stock, are required to pay immediately to the treasurer, the money advanced at the time of subscription.

GEORGE BAIRD.

September 23, 1818.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices, A large assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bough and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818——Lawtf

200 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person that will apprehend the Villain, so that he may be brought to justice, who set fire to my Barn on the night of the 22d inst. about 8 o'clock.

GEORGE FERREE.

Pitt Township, September 25, 1818.

WOOD STREET ACADEMY.

AFTER a few days this Seminary will be removed to the new Hall, erected for the purpose, in the rear of the residence of the tutor.

The room is large and commodiously fitted up and well lighted, with separate entrances for males and females, for boys from Virgin alley and for girls from Wood street. This arrangement, it is expected will obviate the objection made to educating both sexes at the same school, as they will be constantly under the eye of the tutor when together.

The terms after the 1st of October next, when a new quarter will commence, will be as follows—Tuition $5 per quarter, payable at the end of the term—Boarding, washing and tuition $40 per quarter, payable in advance, or weekly.

Gentlemen who are interested in the education of children, are invited to visit the school and examine into the progress and deportment of the pupils.

JOHN RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, September 29.

HENRY DOANE,

ON THE BANK,

Between Market and Ferry streets, has just received from Baltimore the following articles, viz.

Groceries, &c.

Young Hyson Tea, latest importations, in small boxes; Barrels of Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Boxes bloom Raisins, Barrels Herring, Rosin, ground Redwood, Glue, Kegs pickled Salmon, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, ground Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Liquors.

Fourth Proof Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica rum, in barrels—Quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,

Ironmongery, etc.

Anvils, Vices, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Log Chains, Cross-cut Saws, English mill—Handsaws, Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Bell metal Teakettles, Straw-knives, Hammers, Copper Tea-kettles—Twine—Whiting, &c.

Wrapping Paper at $1,50 per ream—India entry matts, Window Glass, Hollow Glass Ware, Gun-Powder, Soap, Hats—China, &c.

ALSO

English Crowley and Blister Steel—American Ditto—Castings—Juniata Iron—Lead—Cut and Wrought Nails—Kentucky Tobacco;

Together with a general assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

N. B. A House to Let in Third street.

Pittsburgh, September 1818, 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter Skins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.

IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1818. tf

A Fuller Wanted.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with fulling, dyeing and dressing cloth, will meet with good encouragement, by an immediate application at the BROADFORD MILLS, one mile from Connellsville, Pa. Any person applying must be well recommended as a steady, good workman. If he has a family, he can be accomodated with a house.

The subscriber having just purchased a Gristmill, a Saw-mill, two Carding machines, & a Fulling mill; he would have no objections to take a good partner, provided he had some cash; one who is something acquainted with the bove branches would be preferred.

STEWART H. WHITEHILL,

Connellsville, September 19, 1818.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, surviving assignees of William Steele and Ephraim Pentland, Esqrs. give notice to all persons who, on the 11th day of August, 1817, were indebted to the firm of Pentland, Higins & Steele, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

DAVID PRIDE, / WILLIAM GORMLY, — *Assignees*

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1818.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Johnston & Holmes*, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. All persons having demands, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to JAMES C. JOHNSTON, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

JAMES C. JOHNSTON,
NATH'L. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, September 17: 1818.

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment of

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
Hatters Ditto,	Brass Ditto,
Fullers Ditto,	Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.——Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. f3m

To Emigrants.

WANTED several FARMERS of industrious and sober habits, to go and settle upon land in the state of Indiana, upon an improving Lease, for a term of years. The land has been selected by a competent person, is of a good quality, in an improving part of the country, and lays about sixty miles from Cincinnati. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, in Wood street, near the corner of Second street.

R. J. DUNN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18th 1818.—1aw10t.

N. B Provisions, Matresses,

Blankets &c. furnished for Travellers.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property

in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
Glass—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

3000 lbs Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

and continue to pay the highest price for al kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

or sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

Chair and Cabinet WAREHOUSE

ourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles

Referrences to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin—Richrad Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——lawtf

New Plane Manufactory

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Second between Market and Wood sts.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment r acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

TWO BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable character and connexions, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, jun'r.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,	American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Mouse-hole anvils,	Spinning wheel irons,
German scythes,	Ketland gun locks,
Straw knives,	Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Bright and black vices,	Handsaws,
Whetstones,	Frying pans,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,	Patent tea-kettles,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,	Bed screw,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,	Wood screws,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,	Bench vices,
	Knives,
	Butt hinges,
	Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes

Chocolate,	Ginger,
Muscatel raisins,	Mustard,
Pepper,	Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND PARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,	Still cocks,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,	Mounting,
Shot,	Copper rivits.
Cut nails of all sizes,	

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,	Writing paper,
Copperas,	Bonnet & Fullersboards.

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.	Post Paper,
Royal Printing.	Tea Paper,
No. 4 Medium ditto,	Cap Wrapping do.

Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,
HOLLOW GLASS,
Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms.

July 3.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Reference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

JAMES HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken the office, lately occupied by Dr. W. A. Simpson, in Fourth street, nearly opposite to Patterson and Lambdin's book-store.

Pittsburgh, June 23.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1818.

To the Editor of the Stateman.

"Is it so nominated in the bond?"
SHYLOCK.

SIR,

If I did not think that you possessed more acuteness than the majority of those by whom you are surrounded, I should deem it unnecessary to address you. To the bold untruths of "Hannibal," or the pert flippancy of "Democritus," it would be useless to oppose a serious argument. Neither is the unmeaning jargon, or stubborn dogmatism of a "Clodhopper" worthy of a minute examination. He combats without judgment, and the weapons that he unskilfully wields, recoil upon himself. He aims at confusing others, and loses himself in the labyrinth of his own creation. In attempting to elevate one of his friends he insults and degrades another. After loading Mr. *Douglass* with encomiums upon his talents and *experience*, he tells us that he was ably seconded by that *promising young statesman* Mr. Lowrie. Mr. Lowrie who has sat in the assembly *six* years, while Mr. Douglass has been there but *two*, and who is now assigned the second place, will no doubt feel a deep sense of the obligation. He attributes to Mr. Douglass the credit of almost every act passed at the last session for the benefit of the western country, to the total exclusion of Messrs. Stewart, Marks, Lowrie and others, in whom it is well known that most of those acts originated, and by whose exertions they were passed. This is robbing Peter to pay Paul, with a witness But I will not occupy your time by a further comment upon such miserable subterfuge.

In looking a few days ago over an old file of the Mercury, I found an address of a democratic republican committee in Pittsburgh, signed, among others, by Samuel Douglass. As the *splendid talents* and *immaculate integrity* of Mr. Douglass, have rendered him so conspicuous in "this latter age;" as he is the *regularly nominated democratic republican candidate*, and of course orthodox in his principles, this document will no doubt be considered as exceedingly interesting. This address was written in support of Dewitt Clinton, who was opposed to the *regularly nominated* candidate Mr. Madison. Listen to its language. "We do not retort the charge of *intrigue* on the friends of Mr. Madison, but he has not been nominated in a way that we think is consistent with the constitution of our country. It has made a government of three branches, in order to be checks on each other. Those checks are destroyed when the representative undertakes to say who the executive shall be. We send our members to Congress to make laws, not to make presidents; and it is with much regret that we find them dictating to the people on subjects with which they have no constitutional interference. We think an acquiescence in such nominations is fatal to the vital principles of our government. We cannot expect independence in the executive, when he knows that he cannot be elected without the previous nomination of Congress. It opens a wide field for corruption and intrigue. If a president wants a vote in caucus, or a member wants an office for himself or friends, the wishes of both are gratified by a simple process. Such things ought not to be. We are more alarmed at the system of caucus nominations, *as we find it called the* REGULAR MODE, every other mode branded with intrigue, and every person who questions the wisdom of their choice, or the mode of *nomination*, denounced." Such was the reasoning of Mr. Douglass in the year 1812; but, alas, how mutable are all earthly things—how fickle the opinions and politics of men! In 1816, the same Samuel Douglass is one of the caucus of representatives at Harrisburgh, by whom Mr. Findlay was *regularly nominated*, and he is now himself the *regularly nominated* candidate for a seat in Congress; and the only objection urged against his respectable opponent is, that his *nomination* is *irregular*, and that the people have had the audacious impudence to offer him their votes without the consent of their leaders. But let us read a little further—"We *claim the right* of examining the character and conduct of any man, who is a candidate for our suffrages, and of declaring to the public our opinion of his competency." Why not allow the people the same right now? Because his friends are well aware that it would interfere with the *claims* of this *heir apparent* to the peoples' favour.

I have made these extracts, because I presume that your valuable time is too much occupied to allow you leisure to refer to the document itself; and as it gives me great pleasure to render a service to so zealous and active a servant of the republic, I will take the earliest opportunity again to solicit your attention to facts which are *matters of record*.

A REPUBLICAN.

JOHN THOMPSON HARE,

The mail robber, who was hung in Baltimore, on Thursday the 10th ult. was as notorious and successful a robber as has ever been brought to punishment in the United States. For fourteen years past his life presents a connected series of extraordinary and successful robberies committed in Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-York and New-Jersey, and in Canada and the Spanish provinces to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

The first robbery in which he was concerned was in New-Orleans, where he, in company with some others, robbed a sea captain of a watch worth 50 guineas —the second was also in New-Orleans, where they robbed a French officer of a large sum of money—the third and fourth were likewise in New-Orleans, one of whom consisted of 250 dollars, which they took from a country man, the other of a watch and 17 dollars—the fifth was in the wilderness between the Muscle Shoals and Choctaw nation, where Hare and two others robbed a company of four gentleman of about 28,000 dollars, in gold—the sixth was in the Choctaw nation, where they robbed a gentleman from St. Augustine and one from Charlestown, S. C. of 12 or 13,000 dollars, in gold—the seventh was also in the Choctaw nation where he, himself robbed a traveller of 2700 dollars in gold, a bag of silver, a watch and a rifle—the eighth was between Pensacola & Baton Rouge, where they robbed a company of five travellers of forty weight of gold and silver, amounting to upwards of 11,000 dollars —the ninth was also between Pensacola and Baton Rouge, where they robbed a gentleman of about 15,000 dollars, in gold—the tenth was in Nashville, Tennessee, where they robbed a traveller of 170 dolars—the eleventh was in Franklin county, Virginia, where he himself robbed a drover of 450 dollars and and his horse, for which he was apprehended and sentenced to eight year's imprisonment in the penetentiary of Virginia, five of which he served, when he was liberated for his good conduct—the twelfth was between N. York and Philadelphia, of $ 14,700 mostly in English guineas—in N. York Hare stole a handsome pair of carriage horses belonging to the Governor—in Washington City he attempted to sell a horse for a man who had stolen him, for which he was thrown into the jail, where he lay for several months, when he was released on condition that he would join the army, while in the army he meditated delivering President Madison to Admiral Cockburn, whose fleet was then in the Patuxtant, which he would have done if he could have communcated his scheme to the Admiral;—becoming dissatisfied, however, with the army, he hired a horse and gig in Georgetown, deserted and sold them —the thirteenth was in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he entered a tavern room and robbed two Germans of 1600 dollars—the fourteenth was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they robbed a drover by the name of Scott, of 1800 dollars —the fifteenth was at a tavern about three miles from Boston, where he robbed a man of 400 dollars—the sixteenth was at Princeton, New-Jersey, where he robbed a merchant's trunk of 30,000 dollars, for which he was tried at Summerville court-house and sentenced to the state prison for five years, two of which he served, when he was again liberated for his good conduct—the seventeeth and last robbery in which he was concerned, was that of the United States' Mail near Havre de Grace, of 16,900 dollars, for which he was hung, together with John Alexander: it was their intention to have robbed both the Northern and Southern Mails, as both had to pass the spot on which the robbery was committed within about an hour or two of the same time, but one of the company making way with the ropes intended to tie the driver and passengers, they permitted the mail from Philadelphia to pass unmolested.

Hare was a man of great strength and courage, and possessed more generosity than is generally met with in robbers; he always acted as principal in the robberies in which he was concerned. The following is the concluding paragraph of his confession, written by himself, while in Baltimore jail.

"The circumstances of our trial, and *sentence* are already known to the citizens of Baltimore. Since then I have been confined in a dreary dungeon, heavily ironed—without hopes of any mercy here, but looking forward to a crown of everlasting glory in the world to come, through the intercession of my blessed Saviour. My offences have been great and many. For the last fourteen years of my life I have been a highway robber and have robbed on a large scale & been more successful than any robber either in Europe or in this country, that I have ever heard of; but have the consolation of reflecting, that I never killed or wounded any man, and that no man's blood is upon my head, I have employed myself, in my confinement, in writing this confession, which I solemnly declare to the world, *and will repeat under the gallows* is a *true* and faithful history of my life and adventures, and I hope may serve as caution to other persons, how they follow the same course. May the God of mercy pardon and receive my soul."

From the New York Gazette, Sept. 25.

INTERESTING.

The Portuguese ship Monte Alegre, lately arrived within fifteen miles of Baltimore, mentioned some days since, is about 900 tons burthen, and draws 25 feet water. She was from Rio Janeiro bound to Lisbon, and was captured by a brig called La Fortuna, said to be owned in Baltimore, by Matthew Murray, Joseph Karrick, Joseph Patterson, John Skinner, John Snyder, John Chase and others. The above gentlemen have given bail to the Marshal, to answer to the Portuguese Consul General in December next. They have given bail in the sum of 580,000 dollars, on account of the above ship, and three other vessels captured by the same privateer.

The above ship was first sent into St. Bartholomews—and from Baltimore, several vessels were sent to receive her cargo. Some of the vessels sent for the above cargo, have returned to Baltimore in ballast, the ship having left there previous to their arrival.

It appears that the owners have been more fortunate with the other prizes taken by the above ship, several vessels having arrived with valuable cargoes—and the original packages have been so altered as to elude suspicion.

One of the prizes of the above vessel is in a port of the United States, and two others at the Five Islands, near St. Bartholomews.

The La Fortuna is sometimes called the Fourth of July, at others, the El Patriota, the Enemy of Tyrants. She sails under the flag of Artigas, who is at open war with the Buenos Ayrean government.

It is ascertained that Artigas has now under his flag, at least sixteen privateers, almost all of which were fitted out at Baltimore, and some of them have never been at the settlement of Artigas, which is at Bonda Oriental, near Buenos Ayres.

The prizes taken by those cruisers are never condemned, but unloaded at sea or sent into by-places, where vessels are sent by the owners to receive the property. These cargoes are entered in our ports from St. Thomas, St. Bartholomews, St. Croiz, &c.

It is supposed that the peaceable Portuguese have been robbed by these pirates, of between four and five millions dollars.

From the Georgia Journal.

IDNIAN LANDS.

Wilson Lampkins, Esq. has been appointed by the president of the U. States, to run, in conjunction with suitable persons to be selected by the executive of Georgia, the boundary lines of the land lately obtained by the agent from the Creek Indians, viz. a narrow strip of territory of the Ocmulgee, containing about 274,000 acres; and a slip lying immediately beyond the Alcova, to the west of Jasper and Morgan, & supposed to contain 100,000 acres, the greater part of which is fertile. The governor, we understand, has repeatedly urged the marking of the other treaty lines, (Merriwether's and Jackson's) but from the variety of more important business which has recently claimed the attention of the president, this subject has been overlooked. There is reason to believe, however, that it will be attended to soon.

The territory ceded to the Creek nation at the treaty of fort Jackson, contains above seven million acres. It is thus described in a tophographical work, prepared by the late colonel Hawkins: "That extensive tract of land between Flint river and Okesannoke, Altamaha, and the eastern boundary of the Creek Claims, is pine land, with cypress ponds and bay galls. The small streams are margined with dwarf evergreens, the uplands have yellow pine, with dwarf, saw, palmeto and wire grass; the bluff on St. Illas are some part of the sandy pine barren, the remainder a compact stiff yellowish sand or clay, with large swamps; the growth, lobolly, bay, gum and small evergreens: the whole of these swamps are bogs. The rainy season, which commences after midsummer, fills the ponds, and then the country is a great part of it covered with water; & in the dry season it is difficult to obtain water in any direction, for many miles. In the fork of Flint and Catahoochie there is said to be some good land.

The cession from the Cherokees is estimated at a million and a half of acres, mostly poor and broken. The whole quantity ceded falls little short of ten millions of acres. The expence of surveying this immense body of land, in tracts of half a mile square, will be from a rough estimate, about three hundred thousand dollars.—*Georgia Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, of the 28th July 1818.

We have accounts from Madrid, that the king has condemned to labor at Cuta five of our countrymen (Americans) who were lately brought into Cadiz as prisoners captured somewhere at sea, on board a patriot prize. Their case is indeed deplorable as the government can in no way interpose for their relief. I have only heard the name of one of them mentioned, a Mr. Conkling, said to be a young gentleman of very respectable family in Baltimore, and surgeon of the privateer. I have written to Cadiz to know the names and circumstances of all the others, and shall apprize you, that you may give the information to their friends.

Georgetown Mess.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 23.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from our correspondent at Gibraltar (under date of Aug. 12) that considerable apprehension was entertained there, of an embargo being laid on American vessels in the ports of Spain, in consequence of the seizure of Pensacola by the United States' forces. Nothing however, had transpired from Madrid, and American citizens, are reluctant to profane the Catholic dominions of the beloved Ferdinand, until they ascertain what that mighty monarch intends to do.

Four American citizens, captured by the Spaniards while in the service of the Patriots, were confined at Ceuta, and treated with great cruelty, viz. Mr. Thomas C. Conklin, and Lieut. Thompson, of Baltimore; captain Scaps of Boston, and Mr. Weston of Philadelphia. Mr. Sprague, with his characteristic philanthropy and patriotism, had interested himself in procuring money, clothing and other comforts to ameliorate their situation, but the unfeeling wretches who had charge of them, robbed them of every thing, even their clothing. A faint hope was entertained that their release might be effected, which, if not realized, their situation would be worse than Algerine slavery, as they were to be removed in the course of a week to the most abject place perhaps in the world: a small barren spot on the Barbary coast, called Zafferine Island, opposite Malaga, and a little to the eastward of cape Tres Forcas. "How they are to live there" adds our correspondent, "or how help of any kind can be afforded them God knows."

ANECDOTE.

Two Irishmen meeting in New-York, shook hands under an impression that they were once *old friends and companions*; but on observing they were mistaken, and that they were entire strangers to each other, one of them exclaimed, "*Arrah dear Brother*, we were greatly deceived! you tho't it was *me*, and I tho't it was *you*, but it was neither of *us*."

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the middle of August last, a mouse coloured COW, of the Buffaloe breed, the point of both horns broken of; she is remarkably short legged. A reward of THREE Dollars will be given upon her delivery to the subscriber.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

N. W. Smith,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

Has commenced the above business, on the West side of Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

Where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

Estate of Josiah W. Skelton, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSIAH W. SKELTON, deceased, or to the late firm of J. P. & J. W. Skelton, are requested to make immediate payment, to John P. Skelton, and all those having claims against said estate or late firm, will present them properly attested to either of the subscribers.

ELIZA SKELTON, *Admrx.*
JOHN. P. SKELTON, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

For Sale,

THE *DRUG & MEDICINE STORE* of the late Josiah W. Skelton, druggist, deceased—together with all the Furniture and Fixtures, which will be sold on very accomodating terms to any person wishing to take the stock together.——Apply to

JOHN P. SKELTON, *Admr.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late DAVID DAVIS, HATTER, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same, will please present them without delay, properly attested to either of the subscribers.

FRANCES DAVIS, *Admrx.*
JOHN D. DAVIS, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818. tf

THE citizens of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, are respectfully informed that the subscriber intends having the HATTING BUSINESS carried on as usual, at the late residence of D. Davis, deceased, where all orders in that line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

FRANCES DAVIS, *Widow.*

Wood street, between Diamond alley & 5th st.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

BUFFALO ROBES.

Just received by the subscribers,

70 Bales Buffalo Robes,

which they will sell on liberal terms, wholesale and retail.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

Corrected weekly for the Gazette.

ARTICLES	From	D.	C.	to D
ALE,	doz.	3		
Ashes pot,	lb.		6¼	
—— pearl,			8	
Anchors,			25	
Bacon, Kentucky,			12½	14
—— country,			12½	
Bottles,	groce	24		
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7		
—— pilot,		5		6
Butter,	lb.		15	18
Candles, mould, tallow,			25	
—— dipt,			20	
Castings assorted,	ton	120		125
Cheese,	lb.		12½	
Coffee,				40
Cotton,			35	
Cordage,			12½	14
Cider,	bbl.	2	50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8		11
—— do. com.		5	50	
—— Pitts. sup.		7	50	9
—— do. com.		4	50	
—— country,				
Clover seed	bush.	10		
Feathers,	lb.		62½	
Flax, clean,			12½	15
—— seed,	bush.		62½	
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6		
—— com.		5		
—— rye,	cwt.			
—— corn meal,		1	50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3		4
Glass, Pitt. man. 100 sq. feet. 8 by 10	box	12		
10 by 12		13		
12 by 14		14		
Grain, wheat,	bush	1		87½
—— rye			50	
—— barley,			75	
—— corn,			50	62½
—— oats,			33	37½
Glue,	lb.		25	30
Gunpowder,			45	
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200		210
—— Monongahela,		180		
—— hoop, large,		235		240
—— do. small,		250		
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.		20	
—— do. foreign,			22	
Lead, pig,			7	
—— bar,			9	
—— red,				
—— white, dry			19	
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22		
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.		75	1 75
—— do. oak,		1		2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,			38	40
—— do. country,	lb.		31	33
—— upper,	side	3		3 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.		14½	19
—— wrought,			22	25
—— spikes				
Oil linseed,	gal.		87½	
—— fish	bbl.	40		
Pork,		20		
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3		
—— barrell,		9		
Plaster of Paris,	ton			
Pipes,	groce	5		
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4	50	
—— do. 2,		4		
—— do. 3,		3	50	
—— printing demy,		3		
—— do. medium.		3	50	
—— do. royal,		4		
—— do. sup. royal,		4	50	
Peach, Brandy.	gal.		75	
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	8		
—— Lake,		8	50	
—— Kenhawa,		7		
Segars, Spanish,	box	10		15
—— American,	1000	2	50	
Shot, all sizes,	lb.		11	
Skin, Deer,			16	
—— muskrat,	skin		22	25
—— racoon,			40	50
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30		35
—— American,		23		25
—— German,	lb.		25	
—— blistered,	cwt.	17		
Soap, white,	lb.		15	
—— rosin,			15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.			18	20
—— country,			16	
—— loaf,			34	
—— lump,			32	
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5		
Salt Petre, crude,			20	25
—— refined,			33	37½
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000			
—— oak, lap,				
Staves, hogshead,				
—— barrel,				
Tallow,			12½	15
Tobacco, Kentucky,			15	18
—— Pittsburgh			23	25
—— leaf,			7	8
Tin, in boxes,	box	23		25
—— block,	lb.		30	
Wool Merino, clean,			40	62½
—— fleece,				
—— half breed,				
—— quarter,				
—— common, clean,			30	37½
—— fleece,				
Wax, bees,			25	
Whiskey, rye,	gal.		45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.		8	10
Pork,			8	10
Veal,			8	10
Mutton,			8	10
Turkeys,	piece		75	1 75
Ducks	pair		50	87½
Chickens,			37½	50
Butter,	lb.		25	37½
Eggs,	doz.		12½	18¾
Fish,	lb.		12½	18¾

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the public may rest assured that I will do my part of the duties required in that office.

JOHN FEARIS.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penetentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, Oct. 9.

Hannibal in the last 'Statesman' taunts us with our *political forgiveness*. We are astonished that this politician should introduce this subject by way of reproach, as his own party have exhibited so *splendid* an instance of this virtue in the case of an honourable gentleman of this city. This is, however, not the only blunder this writer has committed in his zeal for the welfare of poor deluded Allegheny. It would be a most mortifying thing for Hannibal, if while he is crusading against the infidels in Allegheny county, Robert Moore should *slip into* congress from Beaver. The General appears to be attacked front and rear; if Thomas Wilson does not make an able movement on the right flank, the game is up.

To the Hon. J. Lacock,

of Beaver County.

Ecce iterum Crispinus!

YOU have once more overstepped the bounds of your own district, to interfere in the politics of Allegheny. One would suppose that the common modesty of human nature would have kept you silent, after the severe exposure you lately suffered; but your conduct, in this case adds one more instance to the melancholy list of principle sacrificed, at the shrine of party ambition. The disgrace which should attend on falsehood in the individual; the confusion which should follow ignorance in the statesman are converted into subjects of praise, when the agent assumes the meddling demagogue. How you can reconcile your county intrigues with that kind of feeling which *ought* to possess your bosom, when you are placed on a level with such men as Rufus King I know not; but to my humble conception, their recollection cannot be attended with the most pleasurable sensations.

You have had the good fortune to be elevated from a most humble station, to one of the highest in the gift of the nation; fortune, in your case, has committed one of those freaks, which she sometimes has been guilty of, more probably to shew the power chance, than for any useful purpose; she has made a king from a drill serjeant, an emperor from the corps of cadets, and a senator of the U. States, from materials found in Beaver county.—The world must allow you a species of talents; but this very concession involves a crime at the name of which every patriot ought to shudder. In speaking of H. Baldwin you have used the term *flagitious*—I shall not retort the epithet; but will presume to ask you, how the world is to appreciate the conduct of general Lacock, who after nearly a full term in the Congress of the U. States; who after having had a fair opportunity of understanding the nature of our situation; who after being perfectly convinced of the necessity of energetic talents in our national legislature, and who after a long acquaintance with H. Baldwin *insidiously, Carthagenian like*, comes forward and opposes the re-election of this gentleman? From the knowledge you have acquired of the critical state of our affairs, let me ask you if the present is the time, to bring into play the delusive tricks of party controversy? to stake in a wager for the governmental chair, the happiness of one hundred thousand virtuous citizens? You well know that shortly, questions will be agitated before Congress as important as those of 76, and probably as decisive of our fate; is this a time for veteran follies to be discarded to make room for inexperience? and is this a time for a dignified senator of one of the first nations on earth, to descend to quibbling, to injure the standing of a man of tried integrity and talents? the low style and unintelligible jargon of "Clodhopper" when he attempts to reason about internal duties, may be borne, for his name is an humble one, and his attempt to *apply* something he has read on the other side of the question, amusing; but for you, sir, who if you had not thought very profoundly on the subject yourself, must yet have heard the opinions of better men, to come out as you have done in your last production, is too much for common patience. Is it in the nineteenth century that a senator of the most enlightened people on earth, asserts, that protecting duties are idle, and that the fear of creating a few smugglers on the sea board ought to induce us to abandon the interests of the millions in the west? It is not surprising, that in Beaver county your popularity is gone; real prophets are said not to be held in high estimation in their own countries; it is no wonder then that you are not overburthened with respect at home. From the commencement of your career, it does not appear that your crusades abroad, are likely to stamp your name, with any encreased reputation. The genius of the ancient Hannibal cowered at the approach of a Scipio, on the plains of Zama; a modern Hannibal has not met with a better fate from a contemporary Africanus, though we doubt whether he has the same subject for consolation, as his great Archetype. The hero of Cannœ was engaged in the defence of his country; the objects of the opposer of Henry Baldwin we leave to be explained by the senator from Beaver county.

In condescending to become a party scribbler you have committed the dignity of your station; in making use of mistatements and false logic, you have scandalized the penetration of your constituents, and by confounding ideas you have proved yourself unfit for the important functions of a great politician. You pronounce Henry Baldwin a narrow minded statesman for opposing the Cumberland road, and you are trying to damn him for voting for a few taxes on luxuries; you hint that he ought to have sacrificed the interests of his district to insure the completion of the Wheeling road, but that he ought to have opposed the internal taxes in obedience to the mere prejudices of a portion of his constituents; in one case he ought to have abandoned the substantial concerns of his friends, & in the other, submitted to their unfounded whims.—This is abominable logic general; but you know better; you are making these wild assertions now to divert the public mind from your former ignorance on the subject of this road; your penetration, acute as it may be on some occasions, never discovered the danger of this undertaking until Henry Baldwin opened your eyes to it, and it is too late now to change your ground; you think it more prudent, rather than let any praise be given to this gentleman, to assert that it is better for western Pennsylvania to dwindle into insignificance, than that this ruinous road should stop. As for those contemptible taxes, about which your *candour* is so much engaged, you well know Mr. B's reason for opposing their repeal; you know in your heart that it was in his zeal for the encouragement of manufactures, and for the actual welfare of his country; and you know that the system of taxing luxuries, must and will be resorted to, as the only proper and humane course.

General, in the moments of reflection, when the mind was filled with the idea of such characters as Chatham, Hamilton and Henry, my imagination has drawn the portrait of a virtuous senator: how little you resemble this portrait is not necessary to state; but that you had at this election, a splendid opportunity of realizing this picture is most certain; that you have not done it, only increases the train of those melancholy reflections that poor human nature too often excites. You held a respectable rank in Congress when Henry Baldwin arrived as our representative; you had been acquainted with him for many years, and the value of his talents was well known to you. Had your powers been joined to his, every thing might have been expected for our suffering country, from such a combination; on your return (if your influence must be exerted beyond your own district,) had you told his constituents your *real* opinion of his conduct and his worth, opposition would not have dared to have raised her head; the baser feelings of the human mind would have been smothered in the germ & he would have been re-elected by a unanimous vote. Why you have, with such unremitting zeal pursued a different course, I leave you to answer to your own breast; I hope, as a citizen, some consolation will remain to you; in the the retirement with which you will be shortly favoured, you will certainly want it.

DENTATUS.

To SAMUEL DOUGLASS, Esq.

SIR,

It is the misfortune of all great men, or of men filling great situations, and the willing dupes and tools of knaves, never to hear the truth; the former have seldom any friend bold enough to relate disagreeable facts, and the latter are so buoyed up by their own vanity and good opinion of themselves, as never to believe any thing that might militate against that opinion. Among the latter I must rank you, as there has not been wanting persons, whether friends or enemies, who have endeavoured to remove the veil of knavery and deception with which a political junto has endeavoured to impose on you and the public, with what degree of success the event of the present election will shew. In the early part of my acquaintance with you, I formed rather a good opinion of your understanding and abilities, and thought you were a man possessing more then an ordinary share of the milk of human kindness; in the two first I have been deceived. If you were a man of understanding, you would not now submit to be the tool and the machine of such a political demagogue as the sovereign of Beaver, and his warm hearted son-in-law. You, or your shallow friends may answer, that it is the wish of Mr. Lacock, that you should go to Congress—granted; but for what purpose? Is this intriguing candidate for the governorship actuated by a love of your person, of your connection, of your country, or of his own, in thus wishing to send you to the great council of the union, as representative of this district? No, Sir, he would rather see a blockhead in Congress than Baldwin, or a fool in the assembly, than yourself; and for what reason? In the first place, he feared your being returned for the assembly, (where your abilities were respectable) as the election for senator was approaching, and that your and the governor's dislike might have induced you to take a stand unfavourable to his re-election. In the next place, he wishes Henry Baldwin out of Congress, whose superior education, abilities, information, and decisive tone of character left him in the back ground—a mere scene shifter in the drama, & that his political importance was trifling even in the eyes of a democratic administration, when Mr. Baldwin was present. He wishes to have some good easy soul in Congress, whom he would permit to babble and prate as much as he chose, so that he himself were left in full enjoyment of controuler of the political interest of western Pennsylvania, and have an opportunity of shewing to the people of this state how very well calculated he was to be governor.

That I have been deceived in my opinion of your abilities I have now no room to doubt, from the professional blunders you have been guilty of, and in your arbitrary measures in the assembly last session, which proves to me, and to every thinking man in society, that you were grossly ignorant of the degree of liberty every citizen of the United States enjoys, or what is worse, that you knowing what that liberty was, should make an attempt to subvert the constitution and put the liberty of every citizen in jeopardy who should dare to present a remonstrance against a great and public wrong.

Your chief supporters, sir, on the present occasion, are men who are not only your avowed enemies, but men devoid of political principle, and the confidence of the public. Such characters as the poet describes in the following lines:

"In this, the antique and well noted face
"Of plain old form is much disfigured;
"And, like a shifted wind into a sail,
"It makes the course of thought to fetch about,
"Startles and frights consideration;
"Makes sound opinion sick and truth suspected,
"For putting on so new a fashioned robe."

If the prospect of your trip to Washington has not disordered your intellect, and if you will give your mind one moment sober reflection, you will see at once through the flimsy artifices of the junto and their adherents, who are too contemptible to bring before the public. If sir you had had one sensible disinterested friend who would have had the candour and the honesty to remove the film from before your eyes, and let you see that your true interest and policy would have been to decline the honour of candidate for Congress; and to have told your friends that you could be of more essential service in the assembly, and returned a pretty letter of thanks on the occasion; if you had gone to the assembly, exerted yourself at least more than you did in the penitentiary business, the contents of the act relative to which you did not know one iota of until after your return to Pittsburgh—you might at the end of five or six years in a manner have taken a lease of representative to Congress. Do not suppose sir that I am your enemy. I take heaven to witness that I have more real regard for your welfare than L. P. R. S. or G.

I am sir, yours

HUGH BLAIR, Senr.

Verdict of New-Jersey Jury.—On Thursday last at a circuit court of the state of New Jersey, held before his honor chief justice Kirkpatrick, at Newark, came on for trial the case of col. Aaron Ogden vs. Thomas Gibbons, late of Savannah, for trespas, *quare clausum fregit*, and posting up against the front door of his house an infamous libel. In evidence, it appeared, that, in col. Ogden's absence, Gibbons entered his dwelling house, and posted upon the outer door which opened inward, the paper in question.—The trial occupied two days. The jury after consulting together for about a half an hour, returned with a verdict for *five thousand dollars*, being the whole amount laid in the declaration. The cause was ably opened by Mr. Hornbower, and summed up by Messrs. Stockton and Frelinghuysen, on the part of the plaintiff, with great eloquence; and the defence by Mr. Halsey was attempted with ingenuity. The public indignation was greatly excited against the defendant, who was present the whole time.

Post.

John S. Skinner, Esq. postmaster of Baltimore, Matthew Murray, Esq. Sheriff of Baltimore, and three other distinguished gentlemen of that city, have been held to bail in a sum of half a million dollars, at the suit of the Portuguese consul, for being concerned in privateering under the flag of the Spanish Patriots, against Portuguese property.

Village Record

Governor Clinton has introduced into New-York a new-kind of wheat, which promises to be very productive. A half pint of it produced thirteen quarts. The experiment of another year will decide its value. *ib.*

NEW FLAG OF THE U. STATES.

On Thursday the new Flag of the United States was displayed at the Navy Yard, and on board the national ships of war in this harbour. The "star spangled banner" was saluted by each vessel, by order of the Navy Department. Similar honours are to be paid, on its being hoisted at all the stations.—*Bost. Com. Gaz.*

The town plot of Franklin, Missour was in August 1814, a corn field. contained, in June last, nearly 200 hous es of different descriptions, built the pre sent year, and was still increasing.

A great riot is said to have taken plac among the workmen on the great Nor thern Canal, near White-hall, New York Many broken legs annd fractured skulls were the result. The Green Mountain boys and the Irish labourers, could no agree.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Aug. 20.

The British schr. Beauty, Franci Martin, Master, from St. Thomas las from Bassaterre, Gua. having on board 8 passengers bound to Martinique, was up set on the night of the 15th ult. betwee Point Lamarre and St. Pierre's, Martin iqne, being about a league and a hal from the shore, and we regret to say that only 12 or 14 of all her passengers & crew were saved—these succeeded in reaching the land by swimming—the master was among the fortunate number.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article (says a late Liverpool paper) dated Farq, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—"An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincents, by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior force against her. The Portugese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and so revengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape & partridge shot from the neck and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down which did a deal of mischief amongst the Portugese. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces, the other had her form-east and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went 15 inches into her mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from their great guns, marlin spikes, ring bolts, rusty, nails, bars of iron, and lead cut in square."

☞BOOK BORROWING.

THE person who borrowed the "Lusiad" of Camoens and Homer's "Illiad," from one of the editors of this paper, will confer a favour by returning them, as peculiar circumstances have given them a value to him, much beyond their actual price: they were presents from a deceased friend.

Doctor Scherdler,

Lately from the city of Strasburgh, Germany.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is in possession of a cure for

Lues Veneria,

possessing many advantages over the application of mercury, and attended with none of its pernicious consequences. It has been successfully practised in Europe for many years, and has in a great measure superceded the old method of cure. It is attended with no salivation, has no effect on the teeth, gums or face. The patient is at liberty to eat and drink as usual—is not affected by bad weather; in short by this treatment, he experiences no inconvenience in his situation, or alteration in appearance. The medicine consists of small powders, contained in a box about the size of a dollar, so as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, and is used by rubbing the powder on the tongue—particular directions for using the medicine will accompany each box. The time of cure will depend upon the standing of the disease and the constitution of the patient; but it will be found more expiditious than the treatment by mercury, and entirely safe—performed without interruption of business, and with perfect secrecy. Doctor S. warrants a radical cure.

The medicine can be had by application to the following gentlemen, viz: at Pittsburgh, to Doc. F. Brunot, at Greensburgh, to Mr. H. Spagh, Druggist, at Baltimore, to Doc. J. Reudel, and at Carlisle to Doctors J. Scherdler and Place.

G. CHR. SCHERDLIN.

October 9, 1818.

For Sale or Barter,

THE ONE HALF OF

PEW Number 44,

IN the Second Presbyterian Meeting House. The good old leader, who has laboured with and for us many years, and who was popular enough to preach in an old carpenter shop, untill he had strengthened the congregation sufficient to enable it to build a regular meeting house, which is now finished—who has born the heat and burthen of the day, has not been considered worthy to reap the benefit of his labors, and for want of popularity has been discharged, and a man more in favor has appeared in his stead. It is now thought a good time to transfer the right of said property to one of the supporters of this favorite, as the owner never went to preaching to hear popularity explained, but rather the truths of the Gospel.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply at the Gazette office.

October 9, 1818.

NEW SERIES.

Tales of my Landlord,

AND

Mrs. OPIE'S NEW TALES.

Just received by

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

October 9, 1818.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchiefs
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes, Checks,
Chambrays, Shirtings.

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtf

Copartnership.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN inform their friends and the public, that they have associated with them Mr. ISAAC PEEBLES in the Commission Business, which will in future be transacted under the firm of *Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles*, who offer their services in the usual way.

All those indebted to Cromwell & Dobbin in and about Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect their accounts, notes, &c. lodged in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 1aw3m

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,
20 Tons Juniata Iron;
FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,
1 Ton American Blistered Steel,
70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Valuable Property for Sale

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a most VALUABLE PROPERTY in the vicinity of Noblesburgh, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 250 acres of Land. The above property possesses as many conveniencies as are desirable on a farm. There are 120 acres of cleared land, 15 acres in meadow, with good Barn and Sheds and fine Stables, comfortable farm Houses, sufficient for two families, with two paled Gardens adjoining. There are few places possessing finer springs. There is besides an excellent stone Still House, with a fountain Pump, and all the apparatus for distilling, now in complete operation. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

August 21, 1818.

N. B. The above property is in the immediate vicinity of several fine Mills, and of different places of Worship.

ALSO,

A LOT in Noblestown, containing 7 acres, on which is erected a small house.

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

A Most Valuable Estate,
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

July 24, 1818.

☞ The editors of the Lancaster Journal, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and Village Record, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette for payment.

Just Received & For Sale,
by
Joseph Hill & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root
1 do Liquorice Root
1 do Senna Leaves,
1 do Orange Peel
1 do Pink Root
2 do Juniper Berries
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.
Bbls. Glauber Salts.
Ditto powdered Barks
Ditto Cream Tartar
Ditto Cinamon
Ditto Gentian Root
400 lb English blue Vitriol
2 bbls Venetian Red
30 kegs ditto ground in oil
1 case Gum Copal
Bbls Spanish Brown
Bbls Spanish Whiting
Verdegris by the sack
Oil Vitriol by the carboy
Blue Strewing Smalts
Irish Glue
Rosin
Copal Varnish,
1 case Magnesia
1 case Manna
1 case Camphor
3 dozen Apothecary Scales
12 doz Spatulas, assortd
12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Orris Root
Oat-meal
Opium
Calomel
Cantharides
Barley, Rhubarb
Jalap, Ginger
Windsor Soap
Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Phials—assorted
Allum
Copperass
Indigo
Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

All which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 1[illegible] 1818.——tf

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 2.

To Let,

THAT convenient HOUSE, in Wood street—now occupied by Armstrong and Ewing. Possession given the 1st of August next.

Enquire of Doctor P. Mowry, or the subscriber. PH. MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

TO LET,

That Valuable Tavern Stand known by the
Maryland Inn,
in the City of Pittsburgh, and immediate possession given. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH BALL.

July 15, 1818. tf

A Quantity
OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY
BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT,
Pittsburgh, July 24.

OLIVER EVANS,
AND HIS
Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions. Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRADLEY and BUTLER, tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands are requested to present their accounts to *Geo. W. Bradly* for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to him who is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEO. W. BRADLEY.
JOHN BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1818.

The tailoring business will be carried on as heretofore by *George W. Bradley* at the shop in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he will thankfully receive any command in his line.

Steam Engine Notice.
To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected: In pursuance of which I, LAZARUS STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, viz:—

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street from the Monongahela River to where the said Street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the Court-House in the said City.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the City line, together with the Electors of that part of Pitt Township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up the said River to the mouth of the Two Mile Run, thence up the said Run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four mile run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt Township, are to meet at the school-house in the village of Wilkinsburgh, in said township (being the place appointed by the act of assembly of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Plumb township, are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, are to meet at the house William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township, are to meet at the house of William Walker in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's on Street's run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said run to the place of Beginning (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of James Patterson, locksmith, Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, are to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, are to meet at the house of William Hooper, Sen. in said township, (being the place appointed by the act of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Ohio township, are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: Beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person, in conjunction with Butler county, as a member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for members of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for CORONER, of Allegheny county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed, the 17th day of March 1800 it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen, are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday next fater the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this twenty fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and forty-third year of the independence of the United States.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

J. WHITING, *Agent,*
AND
OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,
HAVE
Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY
Tobacco,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight also, a Fount of American Cannon, five line Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn, the figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,
Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, | WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO, | BRASS DITTO.
JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

Armstrong & Ewing.
Wood, between First & Second streets.
Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with
Groceries and Liquors,
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
Queensware,
BY THE CRATE—assorted
Also an Invoice of
HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mortise hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Shovel Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Shovel yards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be sold off in one tract, and the balance will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. For farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and common muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shades,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of
HANGING PAPER
An assortment of fine and common
CUTLERY.
Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Tea-kettles, &c.

Queensware,
IN ASSORTED CRATES.

China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware

COFFEE, in bags,
Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes

Chocolate,	Spanish indigo,
Pepper,	Copperas,
Allspice,	Logwood,
Ginger,	Windsor soap,
Cloves,	Figs,
Nutmegs,	Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of
SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

CRATE WAREHOUSE.

H. Langtry & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,

Have received, and will always keep, an extensive supply of

Queensware,

which they will sell by the Crate at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved acceptances. They have also on hand a neat assortment of

HARDWARE and SADDLERY.

A few barrels prime trim'd SHAD, for family use. Pittsburgh, July 30, 1818.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.
Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE for sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all sizes, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts) and being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturers prices with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs will be received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 23. tf